

The Facts in the Case of the South Carolina University.

ANDERSON, S. C., May 28, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—Some parties in this County are endeavoring to get up a feeling of dissatisfaction in reference to the action of the Legislature in regard to the South Carolina University. I will, therefore, state the facts, so that parties may make up an intelligent opinion, and not be misled by misrepresentation.

1. Article 30, section 9, of the Constitution of this State says: "The General Assembly shall provide annually for the maintenance of the South Carolina University." This every member of the General Assembly took a solemn oath to do, when he was sworn into office.

2. Section 14 of "An act to provide for the organization of the State University," approved March 22d, 1878, provides "that the Board of Trustees be, and they are hereby, authorized and required, whenever they shall receive express authority from the General Assembly to do so, as may be practicable, to organize each of the said branches of the University, by establishing such schools and mode of instruction therein as they may see fit," &c., &c. No such authority has been granted, nor will there be until the State is able to afford it.

3. As to the organization increasing the taxes, I will only refer to section 4 of the appropriation bill: "The sum of two thousand one hundred dollars, to be paid out of the State Treasury, for the purpose of increasing the salary of the Librarian of the South Carolina University, five hundred dollars."

4. For repairs on University building, six hundred dollars." Hence, you see the wonderful outlay. The buildings cost many thousand dollars, and common sense requires that they should be repaired and kept insured. The library is one of the most valuable in the South, and must be protected.

5. There was one other important reason for the passage of this Act. The Cladon College, at Orangeburg, was founded since the war for colored students, by Northern people, and by the sale of land-scrip, given by Congress to the different States for educational purposes. By the Act of Congress granting this land-scrip, the State is made responsible for the interest on this fund, and has to pay it annually. This college had been the hot-bed of Radicalism in former times, and it was necessary that it should be put in better hands. So by this Act it was put under the control of our own people, and property of the value of twenty thousand dollars was acquired by the State without one cent's increased liability, for the interest on the land-scrip had to be paid whether we controlled it or not.

These are the facts of the case. The University was not opened, nor did the bill seek to open it, but simply to reorganize it. The amount of taxes spent on it is the pitiful sum of twenty-one hundred dollars, and all goes for insurance, repairs of the library roof, which was leaking badly and damaging the books, and the salary of a librarian to preserve these valuable works.

I simply make this statement that a proper understanding may be had, and misstatements corrected. Respectfully,

JAS. L. ORR.

THE CORMORANT CORBIN.—Washington, May 30.—The Senate committee on elections will, tomorrow, hear the reply of Gen. Paine, counsel for Senator Butler, to ex-Governor Chamberlain's argument in behalf of Mr. Corbin, the contestant for the South Carolina senatorship. The committee at first intended to confine itself solely to determining the question of its jurisdiction in the premises, to which Mr. Butler had demurred, upon the ground that the contest was *res adjudicata*. Subsequently, however, it concluded to hear the case in its entirety with a view of deciding its merits in conjunction with the legal question raised. The arguments of counsel for both parties, therefore, embrace a review of the events incident to the election for senator, the character of the legislature, and all the other questions involved, with which the public are already familiar. Whether the committee contemplates to report its conclusions and recommendations at the present session has not transpired. It is exceedingly doubtful that it will do so. If, however, a majority of the committee should report adversely to Mr. Butler, and declare Mr. Corbin the legally chosen senator, it hardly seems possible, in the absence of Mr. Sharon, who, it is announced, has no intention of coming to Washington this summer, that Mr. Butler can be ousted. Senators Patterson and Conover are known to be pledged to Butler, and in the present condition of the case it is said that other Republicans will vote against the admission of Corbin. Considering all the circumstances it is difficult to perceive how Mr. Corbin can accomplish his object. The most favorable result that he will probably attain will be a handsome allowance for the expense of the contest.—N. Y. Times.

FRUIT.—The earlier in the day fruits are eaten the better. They should be ripe, fresh and perfect, and eaten in their natural state, with the important advantage of its being almost impossible to take too many. Their healthful qualities depend on their ripe acidity; but if sweetened with sugar the acidity is not only neutralized, but the stomach is tempted to receive more than it is possible to digest, and if cream is taken with them the labor of digestion is increased. No liquid of any description should be drunk within an hour after eating fruits, nor should anything else be eaten within two or three hours after—thus, time being allowed for them to pass out of the stomach, the system derives from them all of their enlivening, cooling and aperient influences. The great rule is, eat fruits and berries while fresh, ripe and perfect, in their natural state, without eating or drinking anything for at least two hours afterwards. With these restrictions, fruits may be eaten in moderation during any hour of the day, and without getting tired of them, or ceasing to be benefited by them during the whole season.

A VERY GOOD REASON.—The reason why only one sample bottle of MERRILL'S LIVER-PATE for the Liver will be sold to the same person, for ten cents, by our Druggists, GIBBES & CO., is because of the enormous expense of importing the Liver-Pate into this country; but as there are fifty doses in the large size bottle, it seems two cents per dose is cheap enough after all for a medicine that cures dyspepsia and liver complaint. All who have not had a sample bottle are entitled to one for ten cents at GIBBES & CO.'S Drug Store. Three doses relieve any case of dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion or liver complaint, in the world. Regular size bottles, fifty doses, \$1.00.

10 Cents Sample Bottles Merrill's Liver-Pate for the Liver, and Globe Flower Cough Syrup for the Throat and Lungs, at GIBBES & CO.

A RAILROAD TO COLUMBIA.—How would a railroad to Columbia suit the people Camden? We think very well. It would be a link in the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line, which is now being built, and would be of immense advantage to this section in many other respects. Columbia, no doubt, would join hands with Camden in the enterprise, and in a few years we would

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R. M. STOKES, Editor.

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A kerosene Lamp exploded in Mr. McNalley's store yesterday morning. No damage done.

The Oat Crop.
From all parts of the County we learn that the Oat crop never was much better than it is this year.

Barometrical.
We did not get the rain last Saturday which our barometer indicated, but we got considerable wind, and the machine says "rain or wind" We make the barometer.

that the Town of Wofford, for payment of taxes, before the penalty of 20 per cent attaches, to next Monday, the 10th. Those who neglect to pay by that time may be sure of having official papers served upon them.

West & Co's., Furniture Store.
We refer our readers to the Advertisement of G. R. West & Co., and advise all who want any kind of Furniture, from the most costly to the humblest Cottage set, to call upon them. They have now the largest stock ever found in any establishment above Columbia, and they sell truly cheap for cash.

Rock Hill in Ashes.
On Tuesday night last a fire occurred at Rock Hill, in York Co., which destroyed nearly all the business portion of the town. It is thought the fire occurred from a kerosene lamp, which a young man left burning on top of a bed post which had been sawed off. Whether the lamp burst or fell on the bed is not known.

The Weather and Crops.
With the exception of where the storm of last Monday visited, rain is needed all over this county. The corn is not suffering much, yet, but it begins to draw up during the heat of the day. Gardens are suffering greatly for rain. Cotton we understand, is looking well, where it has been properly worked.

One Fare to Wofford.
We are requested to state that "visitors to Wofford College Commencement will be passed over the S. U. & C. R. R. for one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good from the 8th to the 14th of this month, inclusive."

It will be a delightful and cheap trip. "Commencement" at Wofford is always an interesting and very attractive occasion.

Forest and Stream, Rod and Gun.
This is one of the most valuable as well as interesting Journals published in this country. It not only treats of the sports which its name indicates, but contains much valuable information upon the diseases of animals, Agricultural topics, and in fact, almost every matter of general interest to the home, the farm, the turf and the water. See advertisement, and send for a copy at once.

Another Great Race.
We see it announced that a four mile and repeat race, between the celebrated horse Ten Broeck and Molly McCarthy, a California Mare, for \$10,000, will come off on the 4th of July, at Louisville. The Californians feel confident and are backing the mare to large amounts, although her fastest recorded time, in the second heat of a four mile and repeat, is 7.38 1/2, while Ten Broeck has done it in 7.15.

The Wheat Crop.
Although very contradictory reports come to us—from very reliable parties, too—as to the wheat crop in this county we feel confident that a fair crop has been made. It is not so good a yield to the acre as last year, but it will not be very far short of that, while the greatly increased acreage will much more than make up the difference. Much of the crop has already been cut, and if continuous rains do not set in, we may safely calculate upon a good crop of good wheat.

Destructive Storm.
We learn that on Monday evening last a terrific storm of wind and rain visited that portion of this County lying on Tyger river, blowing down Houses, Barns, Fences, seriously injuring wheat and washing new plowed Cotton fields. We have only received verbal accounts of the storm, as yet, but are promised a detailed account. It is reported that it did sad mischief to 130 acres of wheat belonging to Mr. J. R. Minter.

Our Fire Company.
We are glad to see our Fire Company making such capital headway in learning how to manage their engine. For the past three weeks they have paraded on Saturday afternoon and exercised in every way to make themselves quick and efficient in working their Engine, so that if their services should be needed they would be able to fight fire effectually.

The company is composed of colored men, with Alfred Keenan as captain, and with their red shirts on they make a fine appearance. Alf is the very man for Captain, and he is ambitious to make his company what it should be, an honor to the town and worthy the respect of its citizens. We have one or two suggestions to make, but must defer it to another time.

ENTERED THEY STAND.—It is claimed that the Potter investigation has united the Republican party once more. The Republican party—what is left of it at least—always unites on slight pretenses. If the Potter resolution hadn't unit-

A Word for Conventions.
In our opinion the dissatisfaction so often expressed against the system of nominating candidates by a convention of delegates from the various townships, when sifted to the bottom, is found to have no stronger foundation than the chagrin and disappointment of defeated office seekers. These men place so high an estimate upon their own abilities and claims upon the people that they actually believe that a majority of the voters must, of necessity, know and recognize their pre-eminent fitness for the official positions they aspire to, and, as a sequence, if the convention refuses to nominate them, they pretend to believe, and actually charge, that the convention has been tampered with—bought up by the village or some other clique or ring. In their respective neighborhoods, these office seekers, having a little more tact than others, and having the brass to "talk out in meeting" at all the public gatherings, they come to believe that their fame has reached all parts of the County and the eyes of every voter is riveted upon them as the "coming men" eminently qualified to acceptably perform the various duties required in the public offices. Under this fallacious supposition they cannot see how it is possible for an honest, independent and intelligent body of men, selected by the people from all parts of the County, to so disregard what they think must be the wishes of the people as to nominate any but themselves for office. To their minds it is proof positive that the convention has been bought up or influenced by a clique or ring, who are opposed to them individually, that the rights of the "poor men" of the party have been sacrificed, and the country generally is going to the dogs.

These men do not think for a moment—perhaps, in their superlative self-esteem, don't believe—that their equals and even superiors, in every respect, are living in every other section of the County. But we can assure them it is so, and when the members of the convention assemble and compare notes it is found, almost invariably, that the men who think themselves the most capable, most popular and most entitled to office, are men whom the people in other parts of the County know nothing about, or, if known, are unpopular, and every township has men equally capable and as fully entitled to the suffrages of the people. The result is, the convention selects such candidates as they suppose will be most acceptable to a majority of the people, with a due regard to the character and qualifications of the nominees.

We are aware that many good and pure men have been captivated by the supposed greater fairness to the voters of the Primary Election system, but we are pleased to know that after full consideration and discussion upon the subject, most of them have become convinced that there would be more chances for log-rolling and unworthy candidates in the Primary elections than there could be before a convention of honorable and intelligent men selected by the people of each township. Besides, it must be evident to all thinking men that in the Primary election system, for instance, could, in a great measure, control any nomination, but in a Convention it can have, comparatively, no greater power than the smallest Township.

The Circular of the Executive Committee makes the matter so plain that it is almost unnecessary for us to say anything upon the subject. We, however, would call the attention of our citizens—soreheads and all—to the well known fact that the Convention system has given to Union County the best set of elective County officers in the State, and we suppose that fact is satisfactory to all, except those who are offering to fill their places.

For the Times.

The Teachers' Convention.

The Union County Teachers' Association was organized May 4th, 1878, and appointed an Executive Committee to make arrangements for a public meeting. This Committee met 1st day of June and decided to hold their public meeting at Bethlehem Church, 15th and 16th of August next. The following programme was adopted:

FIRST DAY.

10 A. M.—The Benefits of Teachers' Conventions—W. J. T. Glenn and J. M. Carter.

11 A. M.—The Best Text Books—J. F. Brown and W. B. Fambrough.

Question Box.

2 P. M.—The Duties of Teachers to Pupils—N. L. Griffin and W. B. Lemmons.

3 P. M.—Order in School Room—J. B. Parrott, S. M. Bagwell.

Question Box.

SECOND DAY.

10 A. M.—The co-education of the Sexes—J. W. N. Beard, Robt. Hamilton.

11 A. M.—Annual Oration—Capt. H. Thompson, Dr. J. W. Carlisle.

Question Box.

2 P. M.—Best Method of getting Parents to Co-operate with teacher in sustaining School—W. G. Austin, G. P. Bostick.

3 P. M.—Ought a State to Educate its citizens—D. A. Townsend, Wm. Jefferies.

Question Box.

J. F. BROWN, Secretary.

ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1877.

A few nights since, I gave my son one dose of Worm Oil, and the next day he passed 16 large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl, four years old, and she passed 86 worms, from 4 to 15 inches long.

W. F. PHILLIPS.

NEWBERRY FOR CONVENTION.—We learn from the Newberry Herald that the Convention of that County, on the 25th ult., reconsidered the vote by which the primary election plan was adopted at their previous session, and rescinded their former resolution adopting that plan, and adopted the Convention system. The sober second thought is often a safe plan of action.

The Greenville News notes the fact that several patches of barley in that county headed out finely, and were cut for green food for stock, since which they have put out a second growth, not of barley.

CIRCULAR FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the County Convention, on the 20th day of May 1878, a resolution was adopted which, in terms, required the Executive Committee "to recommend to the Clubs a plan for the nomination of County Officers and members to the General Assembly, together with the reasons for their recommendation."

The Executive Committee, in pursuance of this direction, have considered the matter, and now recommend that the nomination of candidates be made by a County Convention. They further recommend that the representation in the Convention be enlarged, so as to consist of one hundred delegates, to be apportioned among the townships according to population, or as the Convention shall direct. This plan will give a representation equal to one delegate for every twenty democratic voters, or ten delegates to each township.

The following are some of the considerations which have led the Committee to this conclusion:

The Primary Election plan in its results will fail to express the preferences and will of the people, and in its details and practical working is cumbersome and objectionable. If the primary plan shall be adopted the voting at such election must be confined to (1) club members, or (2) it must not be confined to club members. It may be said that a third alternative is presented, that is, (3) confine the voting to known and recognized democrats.

First. If the voting should not be confined to club members, then the question arises, what restrictions shall be put upon the voting?

Of course it would not do to allow every voter, Republican as well as Democratic, to vote at the primary election. This would place it in the power of the Republicans to put a Republican candidate upon us; and it would not be a party nomination. We must confine the nomination to our own party. Then as to the restrictions: Shall none but Republicans be excluded?—Those who were Republicans two years ago? or those who are Republicans now? If the former, then we practically deny them the opportunity of repentance from the error of their political ways, and the right to join in our struggle for good government. This would not be wisdom in a party in the minority, and whose aim should be to gather in recruits from the ranks of its adversary. If the latter, then how can we ascertain who are now the Republicans? How can we protect ourselves from fraud and imposition? If a hitherto Republican voter should present himself at a primary election and profess to vote, what satisfactory guarantee can he give us that he will vote with us at the general election? His promise? That may be, and often is, utterly worthless. The recommendation and voucher of one, two, three or more democrats? That would be an uncertain and delusive warranty. The average Republican voter is not unskilled in the ways and means of circumventing his adversary, and his obligation to vote according to his pledge weighs lightly upon him. It might not be possible by this means to run in a republican nominee upon us, but it is easy to see how an unscrupulous candidate could by this means secure his nomination. By the usual electioneering methods of the corrupt politician, the great mass of the voters of the Republican party could be induced to vote, at a primary election, for nominees of a party opposed to their own. And if a group or ring of six or eight, each a candidate for a different office, should unite in a scheme of this sort, with their friends to aid them in vouching for the voters, a nomination of each of the ring candidates would be reasonably certain. They could secure a nomination notwithstanding the votes of a majority of the Democrats of the County might be against them. The republican voter who had been permitted to cast his ballot for the Democratic nominees at the primary election, because of his promise to vote with us, and also because of his having been vouchered for, by one, two, three, six or a dozen democrats, according to the number required to safely warrant him, might, possibly, at the general election vote for the nominee, and probably would do so if no candidate of his own party offered; but the Democrats would certainly vote for him, even tho' the nominee were unworthy. The Democrat would feel in honor bound to vote the ticket at the general election; the Republican would not so feel. It might perhaps not be displeasing to him to force an unworthy candidate upon his adversary. And he would not, in any event, feel in honor bound to vote for the nominee at the general election. This would not be fair to the Democrat. No one should be permitted to vote for party nominees unless he feels the weight and the force of the solemn obligation resting upon him to support the successful nominee.

Secondly. Results equally pernicious would follow, if the voting should be confined to club members. Republicans would be encouraged and stimulated to join clubs, and the consequences would be that the actual, bona fide, democrats might be in a minority upon the rolls of the Clubs. The Republican voter would have no objection to join a Democratic Club, if assured by the intending candidate that it was only for the purpose of helping him to a nomination as a candidate, and that, having performed this service, he might withdraw from the Club, and thereafter at the general election vote or not vote as he pleased, and for whomsoever he pleased. At any rate, a sufficient number of colored republicans could be persuaded to join clubs as to give them the balance of power and so to name the successful nominees. Such a result is not only possible, but extremely probable. That it is possible is a sufficient reason against it.

Besides, if confined to Club members then the large number of respectable, trusty and loyal Democrats who will not join clubs would be excluded from voting at the primary election. This would tend at least to chill their

refused to join clubs, have, notwithstanding, had a voice in the nomination of candidates, for the delegates to the nominating Conventions have always been elected at township meetings and not by the clubs. This voice should not now be denied them.

It is the policy of our party to gather in recruits from the other party. Every one should be encouraged to become a Democrat. If admission into the party is refused to the Republicans, then we force them to consolidate against us. Under this treatment they would always continue to be as now, a compact mass alongside and in our midst, ready and waiting to cast itself into the arms of a disappointed or disaffected candidate, and wrest from us the vantage-ground we have attained. This should be prevented. But neither would it be wise to put it in the power of the new recruits to control the action of the party; especially when these recruits are drawn from a party whose capacity to ruin a State has been so fully shown. Let them come into our party, but let us have time to make good democrats of them.

What has been already said above will equally apply to the third plan.

It will readily be seen that no such combinations are probable in the election of delegates to the County Convention, for the reason that a ruse, to be successful, must be concealed until it is accomplished. In a primary election the result is not known until it is declared, and even then it cannot be affirmed with certainty who deposited the ballots which made up the majority; but in the election of delegates to a Convention, the names of delegates are known before they meet and act, and if it is apparent that a majority of the delegates elect are Republicans, there will be time and opportunity to frustrate the successful accomplishment of the fraud.

Again: It is almost absolutely certain that more than one primary election will be necessary to a choice of nominees. Each township may have its own separate and distinct favorite candidate for every office. At the first election no one may have a majority of all the votes, and there will be no nomination. At the second election only the two highest candidates will be run, and one of these will then receive the nomination. But in the contest each has put forth all his energies in the struggle for success. They have become arrayed as two parties against each other. Each party has exerted itself to the utmost. The zeal of friends on either side will have engendered the usual bitterness and strife of such contests, and at the end the defeated candidate and his party, smarting under their defeat and humiliated by the triumph of the other, will be required forthwith and immediately to enlist under the banner of his successful opponent. Human nature sometimes revolts against this. The result would probably be, that much of that zeal and enthusiasm which may be needed to defeat a common enemy will be exhausted in this preliminary struggle for the nomination. The nominee may acquire fresh zeal from his success; but the defeated party is sure to be lukewarm, if nothing worse. Under these circumstances, at the moment of defeat, it would not be difficult to persuade the unsuccessful aspirant for office to become an independent candidate.

It may be said that there would be no necessity for a second election; that a second election might be avoided by declaring the one receiving the highest vote at the first election the nominee. A moment's reflection will suffice to show that this would not do. The primary election is for the choice of a candidate. When nominated the party is pledged and required to vote for him. The party should not be required to vote for a candidate unless he is the choice of a majority of the party. If he is the choice of a majority of the party he would have a greater right to receive the undivided support of the party, and he would be more likely to receive it. There were 2524 votes cast for Hampton at the last election. Suppose there should be four candidates for one office, and at the primary election one should receive 400 votes, another 600, another 700, and another 800 votes. The one who received 800 votes would, under this plan, be the candidate, and yet he would not have received the votes of one-third of the party. If he and either of the others should run alone, it might be that in the next race he would get no more than the 800 votes and his opponent the balance. Increase the number of candidates above four, or reduce them to three, and the result is equally unsatisfactory.

A nomination is quite a different thing from an election. We cannot be too careful in the selection of candidates. If we are obliged to vote for the candidate, he should at least be the choice of a majority of the party. No one should be nominated unless by a majority; otherwise he can never be an acceptable candidate.

Another objection to the primary system is the greater opportunity that will be afforded for combinations by the larger townships against the smaller townships. Three of the townships of Union contain about one-half of the white votes of the County. A combination by these could control any election.

A further objection is, that under the primary system the number of candidates will be greatly increased. The evil of two primary elections will thus certainly be forced upon us.

It is true that it cannot be said that there are not also objections to a convention. But in the choice of the two evils the Convention seems to be the lesser. The nominee of the Convention would, beyond a doubt, be a member of the Democratic party.

The Convention being composed of representative citizens from the various neighborhoods and sections of the several townships, would reflect faithfully the wishes of the entire people. Especially will this be the case with the greatly increased representation. The representation proposed is one hundred delegates. These are to be apportioned among the several townships,

for the Democrats who, for any reason, have in either event the result will be that there will